

UPPER TENDERLOIN
STEEPED IN GRAFT

Six Women Reveal to Whitman Conditions That Compare with Harlem and East Side Exposures.

NEW INDICTMENTS COMING

Sam Levy, Only Witness Before Grand Jury, Paid for Protection After Sipp Charges—Murtha Reduced and Suspended.

Six women of the upper Tenderloin who have paid police graft to an inspector's collector told their stories to District Attorney Whitman yesterday, and their evidence when checked up and corroborated will lead the prosecutor to disclosures in that more notorious vice section similar to the Harlem exposures.

Inspector John J. Murtha, named on Monday as one of the commanders of the Harlem district when "Jimmy" Wren was most active in graft collecting, was reduced to the rank of captain and suspended yesterday.

Commissioner Waldo took this step, it was said, on advice of his new Third Deputy, Harry Newberger, who informed him that Murtha was liable to indictment. Murtha's friends in the department, however, were quick to condemn Waldo's prompt action in this latest graft case as compared with the way in which the same Commissioner stood by Lieutenant Becker and refused to suspend him until after he was formally indicted for murder.

More Rosie Hertz Revelations.

Rosie Hertz, the East Side monopolist of the disorderly house business, continued her story of "twenty years of graft paying," and her evidence had been corroborated to such an extent last night that it was predicted the indictments of three graft collectors, a patrolman, a sergeant and a lieutenant now on duty in East Side precincts, would be obtained shortly.

Although he intimated that there might not be any more indictments until late this week, or even early next week, District Attorney Whitman was frankly pleased at the way in which the Tenderloin and East Side graft trials were being opened up. It is evident that Whitman now has in his possession sufficient information to justify the belief that the police officials who have ruled these two general districts will soon be enmeshed as hopelessly as the Harlem grafters.

"Sam" Levy, the only witness before the grand jury yesterday, was a contributor to the Harlem grafters as manager of the Gloucester Hotel, in West 116th street. Levy began business there in October, 1910, and was "stealing" until June, 1911. "Stealing," in graft parlance, means doing business for which others are paying graft, without paying the police, and Levy managed to uphold that record until Sweeney came in as commander of the district.

Paid Graft After Exposures.

Then Duffy, Sergeant Peter J. the "Yonkers" investigator, called on Levy with a demand for \$75 a month contribution. Levy demurred, fought back and was arrested, but saw the error of his ways in time, so that his case was "turned out" in the magistrate's court, and he began to pay the assessment. In Levy's case, as in others that have been testified to, the mere explosion that George A. Sipp set off under the foundations of the Harlem graft from the witness chair of the aldermanic inquiry did not deter Duffy from calling around early in January of the present year. Sipp exposed the Harlem situation in December, but Duffy called for and got his \$75 from Levy in January, Levy says.

More indicative still of the nonchalant of the Sweeney collection agency

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REFUSES TO ATTEND
DINNER TO REDFIELD

Flatbush Man Wants Brooklyn League to Return Money He Paid for Testimonial to Cabinet Member.

Because the Brooklyn League, a non-partisan civic body made up of many well known men, proposes to have as guest of honor at a dinner on Saturday evening William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Andrew Colvin, ex-president of the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, has demanded back the money which he paid for his plate. His action became known yesterday and aroused considerable feeling among both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Redfield lives in Flatbush, and the action of the ex-president of the Flatbush organization is therefore looked upon as particularly inciteful. Mr. Colvin objects to Mr. Redfield because he is a Democrat. The dinner has aroused enthusiasm in Brooklyn because Redfield is the first Cabinet officer from that borough in many years. Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, Republican leader of the 18th Assembly District, was indignant yesterday when he heard of Mr. Colvin's withdrawal.

"Although Mr. Redfield is a Democrat," he said, "that is no reason why the league should not give him a dinner. The league is non-partisan in its views and seeks to honor men of all parties who are a credit to the borough. When a man takes office he ceases to be the representative of any party and becomes the representative of the people, and should be so considered. Mr. Redfield is a neighbor and friend of mine. We campaigned together in the same carriage in the Low campaign, and he spoke from the platform of the 18th Assembly District Republican Club in the Barnard campaign. I intend to be present at the dinner with Postmaster Voodies and several other Republicans, who esteem Mr. Redfield as a friend and as a man."

Mr. Colvin's letter to John F. Geis, secretary of the league, follows:

"I return you herewith ticket, which

gress. Speaking for himself, Mr. Gar-

rison said that he had no doubt that the administration would adhere to the policy on independence for the Philippines when they were capable of self-government, but he admitted that the question when they would attain that capacity presented a decided problem.

The impression about the White House to-day was that the subject would not be taken up at this special session of Congress, but would be left over until December.

Consideration of the status of the Philippines by the President at this time is assumed to rise from the pressure that already has been brought to bear upon the Executive by the large interests seeking light as to the purpose of the new administration toward ultimate independence of the Philippines.

WILSON AND BRYAN
DIFFER ON PHILIPPINES

Secretary Would Set a Date for Independence, but President Wants to Go Slowly.

FUTURE REGRET FEARED

Chief Executive Averse to Risking the Nation's Word, and Congress, It Is Thought, Will Take His View.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—One of the first material differences to arise between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan concerns the policy of this administration toward the Philippines. Secretary Bryan believes that some step should be taken without delay to declare the purpose of the United States to grant complete independence to the Philippines, and would even go so far as to set a specific date by which such independence should be granted.

President Wilson, on the other hand, believes that this is a case where it is wise to make haste slowly and to avoid doing anything which might make necessary a justification of the word of the United States when the time set had arrived, or which might prove the occasion for profound regret.

While President Wilson has not expressed himself specifically regarding the proposed trip of inspection to the Philippines, it is believed that when he has had time to consider it he will be heartily in favor of it, as it seems to accord with his general views on the subject.

Difference Not Bitter.

It is not to be inferred that there is anything bitter about the difference of opinion which has developed between the President and the premier member of his Cabinet. That is not to be expected, at least this early in the administration. Both are big men and both have had ample warning, so they are not likely to fall out easily, even though they may take diametrically opposite views.

So far as can be learned, the President's view of the Philippine situation is the one which will find most favor with the majority in Congress, irrespective of the somewhat equivocal clause which Mr. Bryan wrote into the Baltimore platform.

The President had a conference to-day with the Secretary of War regarding the details of administration in the Philippines and the personnel of the Philippine Commission, but no definite decision, other than that there will be no immediate change, was reached. President Wilson desires a considerable amount of information, in the preparation of which the Bureau of Insular Affairs, by direction of Secretary Garrison, is now busily engaged.

A Question for Congress.

Mr. Garrison did not discuss with the President the question of Philippine independence, and he later intimated that, after all, that was a question peculiarly within the province of Con-

"BURGLARS, SURE,"
SAY BOYS OF EIGHT

Two Staten Island Youngsters Amaze Police and Parents with Confessions of Robberies.

MOVING PICTURES BLAMED

Got Knowledge of the Craft from Films, They Maintain, and Showed Ingratitude by Stealing \$20 from Box Office.

Two eight-year-old boys were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives of the Stapleton station, Staten Island, on the charge of juvenile delinquency. The little fellows, according to the police, told a marvellous tale of how they had committed four burglaries during the last forty-eight hours which netted them nearly \$100 in cash, and said they had previously committed many more.

The police were at first inclined to take the matter as a joke, but when the accounts of the prisoners and the names of the persons robbed agreed with the several complaints received from persons in Stapleton and Tompkinsville the affair took a more serious aspect. The prisoners, who are Daniel O'Connor and Harold Bland, live in Clinton street, Tompkinsville. They will be held in the Children's Society rooms in New Brighton until Tuesday, when they will be arraigned in the Children's Court before Magistrate Ryan.

Passersby in Bay street, Stapleton, smiled yesterday afternoon at the sight of two small boys trudging along with small calibre rifles slung across their shoulders. Detectives Considine and McKettrick smiled, too, when they caught sight of them, but decided that real rifles were too dangerous for such little hands. The youngsters were taken to the Stapleton police station and questioned as to where they obtained their firearms.

Stole Weapons and Money.

The police were amazed when the boys said they had stolen them from a store in Stapleton on Sunday night and that they took a lot of money also.

"Sure, we are burglars, and have robbed lots of people," said one, the police say.

They went on to say they intended to rob twelve more stores in the near future. As the police had received several complaints of burglaries recently they began to question the boys more closely. It soon became evident that no childish fancy instigated their stories, but they had actually committed crimes.

They told how they had robbed Frederick Herman's store, in Beach street, Stapleton, on Sunday night. "We had been to moving picture shows and seen how it was done," they said, "so it was easy. We waited outside Mr. Herman's store until 10 o'clock, and when every one had gone we broke a window in the rear and got in. We took \$12 in money from the cash drawer and four rifles."

Then there was John Tierney's place, the butcher shop on Van Duzer street. We went in their Monday morning, and while his back was turned took \$2.86 out of his till. That afternoon we went to the Odeon, the moving picture show, and after the matinee waited across the street. When the people had all left there was no one on the streets, so we broke the window in the cashier's box and got \$20."

Then the youthful criminals told how they robbed Louis Cohen, who keeps a five-and-ten-cent store in Canal street. Mr. Cohen was evidently kept busy in the front of the store while the boys calmly took \$20 from the cash register, which was not locked.

Buried Loot Near Bank.

When asked what they had done with all the money, the prisoners at first declared they had spent it going to shows and buying candy, but when it was explained to them how impossible it was for them to do so in such a short time they said they had buried \$20 with two rifles in a hole in the ground next to the Bank of Staten Island.

They led detectives to the spot. The police say the money and rifles were unearthed.

CAN CROSS LEGS IN COURT

Justice Page Overrules Goff and Reprimands Attendant.

Remembering the aversion of Justice Goff to the crossing of legs in the courtroom, an attendant in the part of the Supreme Court where Justice Page is presiding undertook yesterday to order that a witness uncross his legs and take his hand out of his pocket while testifying.

The officious attendant was promptly reprimanded by Justice Page, who apologized for dissenting from the opinion of the attendant and added that he wanted witnesses to be as comfortable as possible in the courtroom. "And," said Justice Page, "there is no harm in a man putting his hand in his own pocket." The witness was Dr. Albert C. Rice, of Babylon, Long Island. Justice Goff's deep seated objection to having legs crossed in court caused him, some time ago, to order Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was a witness in a case, to uncross his legs while testifying.

MORTON'S IMPROVEMENT HOLDS.

Dr. J. M. Lindsay, one of the physicians in charge of former Governor Levi P. Morton, just before he left his patient's home, at No. 288 Fifth avenue, at 10:20 o'clock last night, issued this bulletin: "Mr. Morton has passed a comfortable day. His condition remains unchanged since this morning."

NAPOLEON'S GRANDSON
HUMBLE LUMBER PILER

Maternal Ancestor Was Matron of St. Helena Hospital When "Little Corporal" Arrived There a Prisoner.

Los Angeles, March 11.—Search by the Crittenden Memorial Society of San Francisco for a reputed grandson of Napoleon Bonaparte ended to-day in a Los Angeles lumber yard. William Gordon, a working man, is the person sought.

William Gordon was a son of the late John Gordon, a San Francisco jeweller, who, according to the Crittenden Society, unquestionably was a son of the "Little Corporal." The body of John Gordon is buried in a cemetery near the Golden Gate.

William Gordon is sixty-five years old. He says his father was not born

on the island of St. Helena, as has been asserted, but near Edinburgh, Scotland, on November 11, 1818. John Gordon's mother was a Scotch woman—matron of the hospital at St. Helena when Napoleon arrived there on the Bellerophon—and he took his mother's family name.

John Gordon married Amelia Jones, a Welsh woman, in London in 1845 and they came to America, settling in New London, Conn., where William was born in 1847.

"Having the blood of the great Emperor in my veins has never excited me," William Gordon said to-day, as he turned to his task of piling lumber.

JOHN PURROY MITCHELL
MAY GET LOEB'S PLACE

Wilson Thinks Malone Too Inexperienced for Collectorship of Port, It Is Said.

WOULD DISPLEASE MURPHY

President's Feeling for Aldermanic Head and Senator Roosevelt Causes Tammany Men to Wonder.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—John Purroy Mitchell, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York, is being considered by President Wilson for Collector of the Port of New York, and has an excellent chance of landing the place. This information doubtless will prove a surprise to the friends of Dudley Field Malone, Senator O'Gorman's son-in-law, for they have believed that Malone was soon to be named for the post.

It has been known about the White House for the last day or two, however, that while President Wilson has deep affection for Mr. Malone, he nevertheless has been induced to listen to the counsel of his advisers that a man of more mature experience should receive the appointment.

The Collectorship is the most important federal post in New York, and because of this the President's advisers have been urging the selection of some person who has had a wider experience in public affairs. Mr. Malone has not yet turned thirty. His friends contend that youth should not be charged against him because of their belief that he could handle the place like a veteran. Also, it is pointed out, Mitchell is only thirty-four.

It is not probable that Charles F. Murphy and his Tammany cohorts will take kindly to the selection of Mr. Mitchell. He has proved considerable of a thorn in the side of Tammany, and his probable appointment as Collector of the Port, coupled with Senator Roosevelt's selection as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has caused many of the machine men here to wonder if they are to get anything but crumbs from the Wilson administration.

Mr. Mitchell is now in the last year of his term as President of the Board of Aldermen. While always a Democrat, he was elected on an anti-Tammany ticket.

Mr. Malone is practically certain to receive a good appointment from the President, as there are few persons who stand higher in his esteem. Just what it will be, however, no one has been able to guess.

DISASTER LAID TO FOREMAN

Drunk and Thrust Hook Into Dynamite, Says Stevedore.

Baltimore, March 11.—Sensational testimony was given to-night by Norris Price, a stevedore, to the coroner's jury which is investigating the blowing up of the dynamite ship Alum Chine last Friday with heavy loss of life and injury to scores.

Price, who was made deaf in one ear and received minor injuries, swore that William Bonhardt, assistant foreman, was under the influence of liquor on the morning of the explosion. Becoming angered, Bonhardt, said the witness, grabbed a cotton hook from a stevedore and swung it into a box of dynamite.

"There was a small explosion," added Price. "It sounded like a pistol shot, and then I saw smoke issuing from the hatchway."

Three other stevedores corroborated Price's story of the circumstances leading up to the first explosion. William Henderson testified that Bonhardt, as he grabbed the hook, shouted:

"I'll move that box or blow up the ship."

MRS. O'GORMAN IS ILL

Wife of New York Senator Victim of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Washington, March 11.—Mrs. O'Gorman, wife of the Junior Senator from New York, has been ill for two days with ptomaine poisoning. Her condition is not serious, however, and her physician expects that she will be able to leave her room in a day or two.

Mrs. O'Gorman was taken ill on Sunday, and a physician diagnosed her ailment as a mild case of ptomaine poisoning. He said there was no danger, although he ordered her not to leave her room.

FOR EUROPEAN WAR 1913

Triple Alliance Said To Be Meditating Big Campaign.

Paris, March 11.—The Paris newspaper "L'Intransigent" publishes an article intended to explain the increased military activity in France recently.

Through the indiscretion of an eminent Italian politician, the paper says, the French government learned on January 13 that Germany had asked Italy if she could be ready to join with Germany and Austria in a campaign, to begin in October, 1913, to put an end by decisive action to the general uneasiness in Europe.

The French government made inquiries, which resulted in full confirmation of this information, and then decided to proceed with urgent military measures.

SULZER DEFIED;
SCOTT WON'T QUIT

Superintendent of Prisons Refuses Flatly Governor's Demand That He Hand In His Resignation.

WILL NOW BE REMOVED

To Prefer Formal Charge To-day and Give Him the Hearing Required by Law, and Then Put Him Out.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 11.—As a result of the report of the department investigators Governor Sulzer has asked Colonel Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons, to resign. Colonel Scott, who, before the investigators went into his department, placed his resignation at the disposal of the Governor, refuses to resign under fire. He intends to force the Governor to remove him.

This Governor Sulzer will do, acting on his constitutional authority. He will have served on Colonel Scott to-morrow a copy of charges based on the department investigators' report. Colonel Scott will make a formal defence, but he does not intend to fight the Governor.

What Colonel Scott's friends will do is another matter. They are ten times as hot to-night as they have been at any previous time—and they have been pretty hot before this—at what they consider the Governor's playing politics with his Superintendent of Prisons. Of course, nobody can prevent the Governor from removing the superintendent if he chooses to do so, whatever answer Colonel Scott may make to the charges. But a new Superintendent of Prisons will have to be confirmed by the Senate, which is composed very largely of warm personal friends of Colonel Scott. And if their temper when the Governor makes his appointment of Colonel Scott's successor is anything like their temper to-night they are quite likely to take that occasion to read the Governor a lesson.

Differences between Governor Sulzer and Colonel Scott arose soon after the Governor's inauguration. Prior to that event, it is said, Sulzer had taken steps to conciliate the anti-Tammany element of Democracy by promising three jobs to men more or less prominent in that faction.

Sulzer's Three Promises.

Governor Sulzer promised to make John N. Carlisle a Public Service Commissioner. He promised to make Milton E. Gibbs, of Rochester, a member of the State Hospital Commission, and has actually nominated him. The Tammany Senate Finance Committee is now considering charges against Gibbs.

Also the Governor promised Charles F. Rattigan, of Auburn, a protégé of Thomas Mott Osborne, the job of Warden of Auburn prison, which Rattigan has coveted for several years.

But the Governor didn't think to ask Colonel Scott about giving away this job, which comes within the prison superintendent's appointive power. When finally he sent for Colonel Scott and said he wanted Rattigan appointed the colonel refused. He said he would not appoint as warden of any prison a man active politically in the county where the prison was located. He told the Governor he would resign before he appointed Rattigan.

Governor Sulzer let it go at that for a time. Soon afterward the Sulzer department investigators went into the State Prison Department, and a short time later the Thaw scandal, including the alleged attempt to release Thaw from Matteawan by a \$20,000 bribe to Dr. Russell, Colonel Scott's subordinate, came out. In connection with all this came the charge of William F. Clark, the investigators' secretary, who was himself under charges of using the Governor's name to obtain Thaw's release, that Colonel Scott and his "underlings" were "pardon brokers," and that Thaw had been a "human meal ticket" for them.

Just a few days later, when the Governor was denouncing Colonel Scott for not having removed Warden Benham, of Auburn, on charges which the Executive said he had filed, Colonel Scott's secretary, John G. McDowell, said the Governor was "lying or mistaken," because no such charges ever had been filed, and the Governor could "go to hell."

GERARD CALLED SPEEDER

Justice Will Answer Charge in Jersey Court Friday.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Passaic, N. J., March 11.—Because of the vigilant eye of James F. Green, a traffic patrolman, complaint has been issued here against Justice James V. Gerard, of the New York Supreme Court, for exceeding the speed limit in his touring car. He will be arraigned before Judge Costello on Friday morning.

Green saw the automobile speeding along Main avenue on Sunday afternoon. He was busy at the time at the Erie Railroad station, where a train was coming in, and could not stop the car. He caught the number, however, and it was sent to the Motor Vehicle Department at Albany. A letter received this morning stated that the car was owned by Justice Gerard.

Communication was opened with Mr. McCarthy, private secretary to Justice Gerard. Chief Hendry received a reply this afternoon saying the justice would be here as soon as the court decided.

On the showing made by the testimony in this case and other phases of prison department administration, the Governor yesterday afternoon sent to Colonel Scott a request to resign. Colonel Scott told the messenger, according to a man close to the Governor, who has acted as intermediary himself, that he wanted some time to decide whether he would resign or force Sulzer to remove him. The Governor sent back word that he would expect an answer this evening.

Governor Sulzer sent his intermediary to see Colonel Scott this evening, and the superintendent went to the Executive Chamber himself. The Governor, Colonel Scott and John A. Hennessy, the "executive auditor," held a discussion in the big room, with two score persons looking on.

The Governor was very emphatic, saving the air with his arms. Colonel Scott was quiet and calm, but appeared very determined as to manner. The two shook hands when they met, but the interview came to an end much less friendly. Suddenly the Governor turned his back abruptly on Colonel

WOULD STERILIZE INSANE

Michigan Bill Gives Relatives Right to Protest.

Lansing, Mich., March 11.—The Senate passed the Odell bill to-day providing for the sterilization of insane and mentally defective inmates of state institutions.

The measure, which already has passed the House, was amended so that thirty days' notice of the decision to submit any inmate to the operation must be given to the relatives or guardian of the patient, who then will have the right to a hearing in probate court as to the necessity for an operation.

JULY 4 DECLARATION
READ IN CANADIAN HOUSE

Hisses and Cries of "Shame!" Greet Speech of H. E. Emmerson, ex-Minister.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ottawa, Ontario, March 11.—The maelstrom developed much bitterness in the House of Commons to-night, when Henry E. Emmerson, ex-Minister of Railways, attacked Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for having "battered in" Canadian policies. Mr. Emmerson read long extracts from the Declaration of Independence, declaring that the naval aid bill and the interference of Mr. Churchill constituted a grave danger to Canadian freedom. Cries of "Shame!" and hisses from the government benches greeted the reading of the Declaration and Mr. Emmerson's statements.

"The mistake of Lord North cost England the American colonies," he said, "and the mistake of Winston Churchill may cost England the loss of Canada."

MURPHY DENIES BREAK

Sulzer Silent on Report of Split with Tammany Boss.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 11.—Governor Sulzer was told to-night that it was widely reported that he had broken with Tammany because of a demand from Charles F. Murphy that he appoint James E. Gaffney, a contractor very close to Murphy, to be head of the Highway Department.

"I have nothing to say about that," the Governor replied.

Charles F. Murphy flatly denied last night that there had been any break between himself and the Governor because he (Murphy) had demanded the appointment of James E. Gaffney as Superintendent of Highways.

"I have never heard of nor considered the appointment of James E. Gaffney as Superintendent of Highways or to any other place in the state service," declared Mr. Murphy. "And if I knew that Governor Sulzer was considering Mr. Gaffney for this place, or had offered the appointment to him, I would advise Mr. Gaffney to decline it. I am certain that if Mr. Sulzer is asked about this matter he will say, as I have said, that I have never suggested the appointment of Mr. Gaffney for any office in the state service."

Mr. Gaffney said yesterday that he had no intention of taking the office of Superintendent of Highways even if the place should be offered to him. He said that his interests here were such that he could not afford to move to Albany. He had no knowledge that Mr. Murphy had even suggested remotely that the place should go to him.